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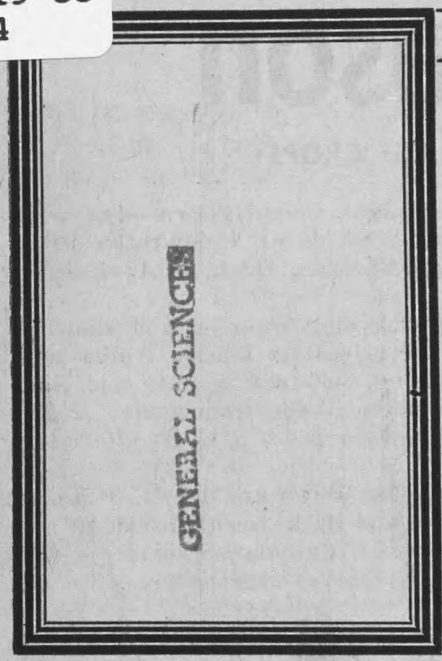
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NEW D.A.

The Honourable Harry E. Strom has announced the appointment of Ralph A. Skaen as Assistant District Agriculturist at Medicine Hat. Mr. Skaen was raised in the Swift Current area where he attended Elmwood School and the Swift Current Collegiate. He obtained his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan in 1950.

Mr. Skaen operated his two-section farm near Cabri, Saskatchewan from 1950 to 1961. For the past two years he has worked for the Board of Grain Commissioners as an Assistant Inspector at Vancouver.

Mr. Skaen is married and has two children. He assumed his new duties at Medicine Hat December 1st.

CNR Policy Unchanged Says NFU President

Western communities faced with the prospect of rail line abandonment will take little comfort from assurances given in Saskatoon, recently, by Mr. Donald Gordon, who claimed that railways were not likely to close all rail lines covered by the Rationalization Act now before Parliament. This view was expressed by A. P. Gleave, president of the National Farmers Union who said, "The C.N.R. president's utterance has not subtracted a single mile from the total of branch lines now under application for abandonment."

"The CNR," Mr. Gleave said, "has applied for the abandonment of 1670 miles of track in Saskatchewan alone. Until we see some of these applications withdrawn, we must assume that there has been no change in the policy of the railway company."

STAY OF EXECUTION

"People in communities threatened with loss of rail service will find no encouragement in the hope of being consulted by the proposed rationalization authority," Mr. Gleave said. "As envisaged in Bill C-120, it has no power to protect the long-term interests of such communities. It hasn't even the power to institute studies in depth of the effect of abandonment in specific areas. All it can do is provide a five, ten or fifteen-year stay of execution."

Of immediate concern, Mr. Gleave pointed out is the fact that under Bill C-120 the Board of Transport Commissioners is stripped of all authority in dealing with rail transport rates. "Under the terms of the Bill there is nothing left to stand between the people and the desire of the railroads to maximize profits," Mr. Gleave claimed that the Board won't even be able to question the railroads' claims regarding their costs and need for increased rates.

CONVENTIONS ENDORSE BABEY, JOHNSTON



Fraternal delegate addresses F.U.A. Convention.

Annual meetings of the F.U.A. and F.W.U.A. have returned their presidents, Paul Babeu and Mrs. R. Johnston to second terms. Both were returned by acclamation.

Over 400 delegates assembled at the Macdonald Hotel in Edmonton last week to assess the work of the two organizations during the past year.

In his annual report, Mr. Babeu stated that increased use will have to be made of our co-operative and farm organizations, because farm people are less and less able to make ends meet, due to rising production costs, and falling prices.

"I believe that if the principle of one united farm voice was implemented, the farmers would have an effective tool for improving their position," said Mr. Babeu.

Commenting on the China Tour results, Mr. Babeu stated that for Canada to continue selling wheat to the People's Republic of China, a sincere effort to improve the trade balance between the two countries was needed. Otherwise, he said, "A large portion of this market will go to Australia . . . , they are prepared to trade with China."

In her report to the first joint session of the week, Mrs. Johnston called for increased world understanding. She said she agreed that "We must accept China in the United Nations where we can learn to understand each other's point of view."

Resolutions passed deal with a wide range of topics. It has been decided to move toward the proposed new farm organization, and to re-affirm the F.U.A. policy which calls for the setting up of

self if he wants to make use of them. The Better Business Bureau states that its report on Rehandart is not intended to either recommend, or to warn against these goods. Rather, it has been furnished to assist consumers in exercising their own best judgement.

Better Business Bureau Says . . .

Direct mailing of un-ordered Christmas cards has brought an unusual organization under the scrutiny of the Better Business Bureau.

Rehandart (Canada) Ltd., is the Canadian organization of the Association of Mouth and Foot Artists which maintains head offices

in Liechtenstein, Europe. This Association was formed in 1956, and is made up of handicapped artists of professional calibre. Members receive a monthly fee, and an annual bonus dependent on the number of paintings selected for publication by the association.

Rehandart (Canada) Ltd. arranges distribution. Apparently, one of the methods chosen is direct mailing of un-ordered cards. According to a Mr. Earl Bailly, who is a member artist of the association and who was contacted by the Better Business Bureau about these activities, this is not to be considered as a charity. The cards must be judged on their merit. Recipients of un-ordered goods, therefore are under no legal obligation to either pay for or return the goods, so long as they are not used.

This is a commercial venture, to sell cards. Each person receiving these cards must decide for him-

Diverted Grain Helps Push Pool Terminal Handlings To Record

The Alberta Wheat Pool terminal elevator at Vancouver, handled 62,781,594 bushels during the 1963-64 season compared to 49,523,908 in 1962-63 and a previous high of 51,268,741 bushels established in 1961-62.

The Victoria terminal handled an additional 7,790,000 bushels. This record handling was established in spite of numerous handicaps. Although the Wheat Pool has one-third of the total Vancouver space and 500 country elevators bulging with grain, it was unable to obtain sufficient shipping to keep the terminal supplied from its own facilities. At times, less than 20 per cent of the cars arriving at Vancouver were billed to the Pool terminal.

For five months it was necessary to supplement receipts from Pool country elevators, with diversions from other terminals which had more cars than they could unload promptly. This was often difficult to arrange because most operators preferred to let cars sit on tracks until they could unload them themselves. Practically all the diversions obtain by the Alberta Wheat Pool were from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool with some from the U.G.G.

From January on, however, the allocation of shipping to the Pool was more realistic and the railways did a good job of keeping cars moving.

Other drawbacks in the terminal operation were the slow arrival of boats and the handling of boats that were difficult and time-consuming to load. Quite often there were periods when no boats were available. Owing to its deeper berth and superior equipment, many boats that were started at

other terminals were moved to the Pool to finish loading.

SCREENINGS

Much of the grain received contained heavy dockage and required longer cleaning operations than normal. This also had a tendency to slow the movement through the terminal. The Pool removed 64,367,000 pounds of refuse screenings from shipments during the year, compared to 37,190,000 pounds the previous year.



Introducing the Alberta Crop Insurance Commission—(l. to r.) Ralph Crampton, A. M. Wilson, J. M. McKay, Ed Nelson, and Glenn Edler. The commissioners reported on their efforts to date. Look for full report next week.



BULL SESSION: Taking a break! Welcome Hansel, Dean Lien, and Bill Perkins.

a hog marketing board. Another resolution that was approved calls for an F.U.A. study of Hutterite Colonies in Alberta.

The convention has also decided to cease collecting membership dues through municipal collections. Delegates felt this method of collection is not doing the job required. Delegates said this method of collecting memberships creates more problems than it solves because of confusion that arises.

Pool Membership Trend Up

In the Board of Directors' report to the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates attending their forty-second Annual Meeting, it was revealed that the association presently has 50,837 members. During the 1963-64 season, 2,418 new members were accepted. Cancellation of 1,495 memberships resulted from retirement, 690 were terminated by death. Net gain for the year totalled 233. This is a continuation of a steady upward trend that has taken place during recent years.

NEW DIRECTORS

During the year the following delegates were elected: Clifford G. Pepper, of Oshat, sub-district 508; Albert P. Schindeler, of Brooks, for 303; G. H. Cochrane, of Coronation, for 404; Arthur G. Bricker, of Shepard, for 207; Evert J. Konyonenbelt, of Nobleford, for 107 and Romeo Labreque, of Falher, for 704.

Ookpik Owl Gets Angel

John C. Patton of Ottawa has been appointed director of special merchandising for the Fort Chimo, Quebec, Eskimo co-operative, with particular responsibility for Ookpik, the Arctic owl used internationally as a Canadian emblem. Mr. Patton's appointment was announced by the Co-op Union of Canada.

Mr. Patton is a 57-year-old native of Hull, England, with 35 years' public relations, advertising and merchandising experience in Canada, England and the U. S.

"Ookpik is a very good item for Canadian manufacturers both because it is a high quality item as an emblem of Canada and also because of its enormous popular acceptance," Mr. Patton says. "It has been promoted effectively by the departments of trade and commerce and of northern affairs and national resources."

Ookpik is being manufactured by hand in sealskin by the Fort Chimo co-operative and is also being mass produced in furs and in other materials by several licensed Canadian manufacturers.

The whimsical Arctic owl design, created by the co-op, has been adopted by the federal trade department as a Canadian symbol at trade fairs.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

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Seed; Fertilizer Ups and Downs

The Alberta Wheat Pool Seed Division in 1963-64, its seventh year of operation, handling 12,414,054 pounds of forage seed which was 50 per cent higher than in 1962-63 but only 66 per cent of the top handling in 1961-62. Operations were satisfactory with surplus earning of 192,093. Only moderate stocks were carried over. Fertilizer sales were 16,179 tons compared to 9,443 tons the previous year. Shortage of supplies seriously hampered handlings of this commodity. The shortage is expected to continue until supplies become available from the Western Fertilizer Co-operative in 1965-66.

F.W.U.A. JANUARY STUDY

Drop Out Problem In Schools

By Mrs. R. Preuss

The drop out problem has been called the most ignored single problem of education today.

The best opportunities of the future lie in professional and technical occupations and in the jobs requiring special mechanical skills connected with scientific development and new technologies. Entrance to these occupations will demand more highly trained and better educated people.

We don't need a crystal ball to see that training and education are, and always will be, the basis of human progress and personal success. Education is a continuing process that goes on long after school days are over, but it is at school that the real spade work is done and the foundation is laid. School provides three essentials — knowledge, judgment and discipline, each of which is as important to the mature person as training or experience.

UNSKILLED JOBS DECLINE

In 1963 the occupational distribution of employment was 69% for professional and skilled occupations. The other 31% was semi-skilled and unskilled, and these job opportunities are decreasing each year as automation slowly but surely takes over.

In spite of unemployment in Canada there is a shortage of teachers, doctors, nurses and highly trained technicians in any field. Obviously this means that the opportunity for higher education must be kept in front of our young people.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics provides us with some figures. 35% of all Canadian pupils quit school with grade 8 or less. 35% leave before junior matriculation or its equivalent in training, thus settling for an education that in most cases leads to only unskilled or semi-skilled work. One fifth of those starting Grade 1, achieve senior matriculation. This is an 80% waste through underdevelopment of human resources. 9% of those who start school enter university. 6% obtain a degree. More than 50% of the dropouts are male.

"This Business of Farming" Back For Second Season

A second season of television programs titled "This Business of Farming" will be seen over CBC and affiliated television stations starting January 4, 1965.

The series shown last year proved very popular. In answer to a few criticisms of the earlier series, the new set of programs will be somewhat expanded, and more local in nature.

Some emphasis will be given to the efficient use of modern agricultural machinery. Experts from across the prairies will discuss matters ranging from machinery budgeting, to proper adjustment and use. Here is the complete program for the series:

MONDAY, JANUARY 4 — FARM MACHINERY

INTRODUCTION — 1½ min.

SECTION I

"Investment in Machinery"; "Budgeting or programming with I.B.M." 15 min. — Fenton McHardy, University of Alberta.

SECTION II

(1) "Handline combine straw"; "Trash for soil conservation." 2 min. Page Harrison, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

(2) "Fall tillage—its place"; "Implement selection, adjustment and use," talk by Ed Hudek, Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture. — 4 min.

(3) "Spring tillage for seeding"—a) stubble methods and alternatives, b) summerfallow—methods and alternatives. — 6 min. Ed Hudek, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

(4) "Summerfallow — implements, adjustments and attachments," described by Les Reid, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture. — 8 min.

(5) "Spraying"—Les Reid, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture. — 2 min.

(6) "Harvesting: a) swather, b) combine." — 8 min. Page Harrison, Saskatchewan Dept. of Agriculture.

SECTION III

"What's New in Farm Machinery?" Stone pickers, Rotovator, Ditcher, Drill filling equipment, Broadcaster, Carryall. — 10 min.

Ed Hudek, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

CONCLUSION — 1 min.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5 — FORAGE CROPS

SECTION I

Crops for Hay and Silage, Perennial forages, Cereals, Corn—deal with a) areas of adaptation, b) comparative yield, c) comparative cost, d) stagger work load.—J. E. B. Campbell, Man. Dept. of Agriculture

SECTION II

Equipment and Storage—Trench, bunker and tower—graph showing costs. Harvesters: swather, flail, cutter; Hauling, trucks, trailer and side unloading; Loading tower; Unloading, self-feeding gate and electric fence; Front end loader; Auger unloader for trench silo; Auger unloader for tower silo. — B. Rae, Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture.

SECTION III

Ensiling—Deal with procedure (film), The Why's and how's, State of growth—oats, Moisture content and cut and pack (mention—there are other types of silos). Additives—filling silo, Capping, Spoilage.

O. G. Bratvold, Alberta Department of Agriculture

SECTION IV

Nutrition: Comparative feed value for different livestock

L. McElroy, University of Alberta

CONCLUSION

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6 — SWINE PRODUCTION

"ECONOMICS OF SWINE PRODUCTION"

It is proposed that this be in the nature of introduction, outlining the main factors of economics in swine production including the lower limits of size of unit and setting the stage for the 10-15 sow unit that program material will be slanted to. — 7 min.

Dr. Clay Gilson, University of Manitoba

"SWINE QUALITY AND ITS RELATION TO THE INDUSTRY"

It is intended that this section point up the importance of quality to the whole industry and thereby its importance to each individual producer. It is planned the three people named in addition to Mr. Bennett will make a 30 second statement on what quality production means to him.—5 min. — R. K. Bennett, Ottawa; Peter Wylie, Alberta; Glen Flatten, Saskatchewan, Al Arnott, Manitoba.

"BREEDING FOR QUALITY PRODUCTION"

a) R.O.P., b) Crossbreeding, c) Weaner and feeder production, d) Any other items the author may wish to use within the allotted time. 15 min.

Dr. H. T. Fredeen, Lacombe Experimental Farm.

"HOG HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT"

a) Brooding 1. Alternatives, 2. Alternatives; b) Feeding 1. Alternatives, 2. Alternatives; c) Ventilation—general principles; d) Automatic feeding and watering.—20 min. — E. T. Oatway and D. S. Stevenson both of Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture; A. J. Charnetski, Alberta and Robt. May, Saskatchewan as consultants.

"KEY POINTS IN SWINE NUTRITION"

4 min. — Dr. J. M. Bell, University of Saskatchewan, Regina.

"ECONOMIC SWINE DISEASES"

4 min. — Dr. V. E. Senior, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7—FAMILY FARM MANAGEMENT

SECTION I

Introduction and Family Goals — Al Kristjanson, Manitoba

SECTION II

Problems of Achieving Goals — Bill Johnson, Manitoba

SECTION III

Alternatives for Development — Saskatchewan

SECTION IV

Conclusion — Al Kristjanson, Manitoba

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8—FAMILY FARM MANAGEMENT

SECTION I

Introduction and Continuity — G. R. Parnell, Alberta

SECTION II

Farm Management Tools and Techniques

Available to Farmers — A. R. Jones, Alberta

a) Agricultural Credit & Capital — Prof. Van Vliet, Saskatchewan

SECTION III

Home Management on the Farm — Pat Maschaluk, Alberta

SECTION IV

Conclusion for the Day and Week — G. R. Purnell, Alberta

ferent to their responsibilities. Contempt for education or disinterest on the part of the parents is highly contagious.

Sometimes lack of parental discipline makes a child resent school orders and he becomes a behaviour problem — a common cause for drop outs.

Parents often insist on a wrong vocation. An obsession about a college education, with too high a goal, creates conditions of continuous failure.

The home can be a noisy household with no quiet place to study. Failure in exams, repeating grades, ends in quitting. Unhappy home life spurs youngsters on to get away on his own as soon as he reaches legal age for leaving school, anywhere from 14 to 16,

(Continued on Page 3)

ARE WE BEING FOOLISH

About Surplus Production?

... asks Bill Harper

We can't solve our marketing problems with promotional campaigns alone, says Bill Harper, FUA Radio Commentator. In a recent broadcast he pointed out that the last Agricultural Conference in Ottawa has been pretty definite about where trouble is brewing, but has had less to say about how this trouble can be countered.

The conference reported egg prices down one third, because production rose 12 per cent. Broilers 20 per cent down in price at the same time as production went up only nine per cent. "Poultry producers would be getting far more dollars if they were producing less," Mr. Harper Comments.

Looking at beef prices, which are down about one dollar at a time when production is up ten

per cent, and at hogs (production up 6% and prices down 3 cents) Mr. Harper points at what he feels is the reason. "Our markets can't absorb the increase, even at a very low price."

GET MORE FOR LESS?

"What worries me," he says, "is that a lot of the attempts to solve these problems are downright foolish. For example it is rumored that a big campaign may soon be on, possibly backed by some government help, to promote the sale of beef and so get rid of the surplus. I said and I repeat, that this is downright foolish. If people are persuaded to eat more beef, then they will certainly eat less pork and less poultry meat. And when they do, the surplus in those meats will rise and someone will start spending advertising money to persuade the public to

eat more pork and poultry meat. If they succeed, less beef will be sold. As Li'l Abner says, "Any fool can plainly see it!"

FULL STOMACHS

"The point that all these sales promotion people are missing is that no one is starving in Canada, and that practically every Canadian goes to bed with a full stomach every night of his life. As a result he simply cannot eat any more. If his stomach is filled with one kind of food, no amount of advertising will make it possible for him to eat any more. It may, as I have said, change his meal from one kind of meat to another. We must find a more sensible answer than this.

"It seems to me that the only possible answer is for the producers themselves to set up a fair system of production quotas, handled by themselves through their own organization. Until they do this they will go on producing more and more and getting less and less for it."

Producers Look at Alta. Hog Council

By Bill Harper

That big nation-wide Hog Quality Conference which was held last winter in Montreal has at last begun to bear fruit in Alberta. Last November 30, I sat in on general meeting of Alberta hog producers at the Sportex Building in Edmonton where the first draft of a constitution setting up an Alberta Hog Council was hammered into shape.

It was a small meeting, due partly to the very bad weather, and partly to the fact that it is not reasonable to expect a hog producer to come several hundred miles to such a meeting. Alberta is far too big a province for that.

The F.U.A. was represented by two directors and quite a number of members—all of whom were hog growers. The A.F.A. was represented; also the Swine Breeders, and the Western Hog Growers. The hog growers of Alberta had representation through their organizations, even although very few of them were present in person.

OBJECTIVES SET OUT

The draft constitution provides a starting point. A motion was passed agreeing in principle to the setting up of an Alberta Swine Council. The meeting then began the draft constitution.

Objects of the Council, in part, were stated to be "research into marketing, production, and quality improvement."

The Council will be financed, it was suggested, by a levy of 10c per slaughter hog, to be collected by the processors and forwarded to the Council. Any producer may ask for his money back if he so wishes.

It was pointed out that this was a weakness. The fellow who gets his money back will be getting all benefits of the program, but contributing nothing. The feeling was that very few people would bother to ask for a return of this 10c per hog.

There is a problem, however, of getting this deduction accepted. Its a sticky kind of problem, and one the Council will have to solve, if and when it is set up.

BIG BUSINESS

Ten cents would give the Alberta Council roughly \$130,000 per year. This should be enough to support a program which could really bring results. An amendment was introduced to cut the deduction to 5c per hog, but this was defeated.

If the Council is set up, about 40,000 Alberta hog growers will be eligible to become members. It was pointed out that an annual meeting could not be considered to be representative unless at least 10% of eligible members were represented. This would mean an annual meeting of between 4,000 and 40,000 members, which is impossible. Either district meetings or a delegate structure will have to be worked out, it was felt, something else for the Council Board to cut its teeth on.

The draft constitution suggested 21 directors—7 from the swine associations, including 2 from the Western Hog Growers, 7 from the farm organizations, including 2 from the F.U.A., and 7 to be elected geographically across the province.

An amendment was introduced suggesting that the members of the Board should be divided up among the farm organizations, in accordance with the number of hog growers each one had in its membership. This created quite a discussion and was finally defeated by a narrow margin.

NEXT STEP

Now, the draft constitution as amended by this meeting, will be sent to each interested organization, to be presented to their annual meetings. If it is generally acceptable, another meeting will be called some time next year, and the council could then be organized. Such a Council could be of

very great value to Alberta Hog Producers. It is going to take some honest, sincere co-operation on the part of the organizations concerned, to get it off the ground.

A.F.A. Annual Meeting Set

The Twenty Fourth Annual Meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture will be held at the Capri Motor, Red Deer on January 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1965.

One of the major issues that will be discussed is the Farm Organization Report as prepared by Platt, Cameron and Nesbitt. All member organizations have been provided with a copy. The Alberta Federation of Agriculture Directors have urged that all member organizations plan to discuss this report and be prepared to make their opinions known at the coming annual meeting.

DROPOUT PROBLEM . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

depending on the province he lives in.

FUTURE DOORS CLOSED

Students should remain in school and graduate in order not to shut themselves off from training opportunities. Dropouts can expect to be hired for unskilled jobs. Employers feel problems with drop outs not only stem from lack of education, but from complications which are psychological as well as social.

Those who have quit school tend to be very defensive and not easy to get along with. A youth who has dropped out of school and has never had a full time job is not likely to become a constructive citizen of his community. Quite the contrary, as a frustrated individual, he is likely to be anti-social and rebellious and may well become a juvenile delinquent.

CAN'T QUALIFY

One director of the Trade and Industrial Branch of the United States stated that high school drop outs are potential menaces to society. They waste their lives because they cannot qualify for jobs in today's demanding world.

School systems should adapt their programs to the needs of all students. At all levels schools must find ways to reach all children and educate them up to their capacity. Youngsters having major problems must be spotted earlier and given special treatment. There must be a system of complete counselling and guidance for boys and girls of all ages, even after high school if they need it. All-age, all-level day and night free skill centres could be established to which anyone, youth or adult, in school or out, could go and learn any kind of skill.

This will take a lot of money, but the price will be less than each community now pays to support its share of "the wasted ones".

FEDERATION BRIEF CALLS FOR FOOD PROGRAM, A.R.D.A. STEP-UP

The Canadian Government should press for the continuation of the three-year (1963-65), experimental World Food Program on a greatly expanded basis, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture said in a statement to the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa recently.

The nation's major farm organization also called for:

- Immediate relief and long term solutions to the serious deficiencies in net returns being experienced by dairy producers;
- The early implementation of effective ways of making the Federal-provincial agricultural rehabilitation and development program (ARDA) more meaningful to individual farmers and groups of farmers;
- The enactment of legislation to provide a program of emergency credit for farmers hard hit by natural disaster over which they have no control;
- The early passage of legislation to require the disclosure of finance charges in all transactions involving credit, in terms of simple annual rates of interest and total amount.

Swine A.I. In World Spotlight

Britain's Pig Industry Development Authority research work on swine artificial insemination is being watched with great interest by Canadian hog men. And contracts made by members of the FUA Tour of the Far East indicate that Swine A. I. is under rapid development in several Asian countries.

According to information received by Alberta's Livestock Branch, a Swine A. I. centre has been opened at Thorpe Willoughby near Selby, Yorkshire. There will be five stock boars, two Landrace and three Large Whites. Pedigree and commercial pig producers will be able to use the service.

Animal Scientist C.W. "Red" Williams, who met Paul Babey and other members of the FUA Delegation in Hong Kong and later in Manila, said the Asians were pretty far advanced in Swine A.I. "They seem to take to it naturally," he said. Dr. Williams is from the University of Saskatchewan. He is presently stationed in Manila with FAO.

These developments are taking place in China, Hong Kong, and in the Philippines, Mr. Williams said. Previously, Chinese agriculturalists had indicated to the FUA group that on some communes, Swine A. I. was past the experimental stage.

'Drive Safe Car'

"Driving a safe automobile contributes to a motorist's welfare in more ways than one," said P. S. Sinclair of Windsor, chairman of the Vehicle Safety committee of the Canadian Highway Safety Council. "The knowledge that your car is in safe mechanical condition permits you to enjoy your trip more fully," he stated.

Mr. Sinclair referred to the complexity of the modern motor car urged owners to have their cars thoroughly checked by competent technicians regularly.

• Legislation which would give farmers a priority as creditors, second only to the wages of workers, in cases of bankruptcy of food processing plants and other types of farm product handling firms.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM EXPANSION

In referring to the World Food Program, the Federation said: "It is clear that in the years ahead the responsibilities of the richer nations to aid in the development of the poor nations must be met with greater expenditure of aid funds . . . Canada will need, along with other nations, to play an increasing part in this field. The World Food Program experiment has now given to multilateral food aid a proven role to play."

The Federation described the World Food Program as an "enormously successful international undertaking within the limits of the modest funds available." It pointed out that 67 countries are now contributing, 53 projects have been undertaken and more than 30 countries in Asia, Africa and South America have been recipients.

"We have in this World Food Program a means not only for easing the hunger and malnutrition in the world, but in doing so to use food as capital for economic development, and especially for agricultural development" the Federation stated. "The scope for expansion is great, and it is important that the effort be expanded — from \$30 million per year of the first three years to many times that amount — perhaps \$200 to \$300 million." Indicating Canada's contribution of \$5 million was perhaps reasonable for the experimental period, the Federation stated that this amount should be regarded as grossly inadequate for the future.

COST-PRICE SQUEEZE IN DAIRYING

While recognizing that dairy product supplies and demand are in better balance now than they have been in recent years, the Federation expressed the widespread concern that exists in the Dairy Farmers of Canada and in provincial farm organizations over the cost-price squeeze in dairying, which has resulted in the production of milk being less remunerative with each passing year. The CFA submission pointed out that

Accuracy is Feature Of Alberta Wheat Pool Operations

Five hundred and thirty-six Pool elevators took in an average of 162,414 bushels each during the past year! Their combined capacity is approximately 40,000,000 bushels. They commenced the season with 38,000,000 bushels in store and finished with 33,500,000. A total of 42,041 boxcars, carrying 91,000,000 bushels, were shipped during the year.

The country elevator at Fort St. John established a record handling of 966,900 bushels. Out-turn of shipments and audit of stocks compared to the receipts from growers showed a variance of only .085 of 1% reflecting the extreme accuracy of weighing by Pool elevator agents.

dairymen have been faced in the past 10 years with production cost increases of the order of 30 per cent, as against a real price decline for milk at the farm of 11 per cent. It indicated that what was needed and without delay, was both immediate relief for hard pressed dairymen and a long term solution to their worsening income problems.

A.R.D.A.

A major part of the farm organization brief was devoted to presenting its views on the agricultural rehabilitation and development program in view of the fact that the Federal and provincial governments are currently negotiating new five-year agreements under the ARDA legislation.

The ARDA program is designed to speed up the process of resource adjustment and to assist disadvantaged farmers and rural people to obtain a higher standard of living. The Federation stated that in order to give the ARDA program more reality, two basic requirements must be met. First, a more effective way must be developed to get the program to individual farmers, and, secondly, there must be in each province a package of policies developed that are "concrete, definite, constructive and generous in relation to the need."

The Federation suggested that the way to get the program to the people is to create a special work force which would be recruited from the ranks of the older experienced farmers who have the aptitude, the education and the freedom to take on the job. They would work with individuals and local groups acquainting them with concrete things that can be done under ARDA to assist them.

In addition, the Federation stressed the need under ARDA for:

- Flexible special credit which can be tailor-made to the objects and criteria of rural development programs, and which cannot be obtained on a regular commercial basis or through existing government programs.
- A well developed information program as a joint Federal-provincial undertaking.
- The establishment of a rural development study and training institute.
- The publication and systematic examination of ARDA research findings.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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PAUL BABEY'S IMPRESSIONS — PART 3

Talk About Honesty Those Chinese!

I think the Chinese people are very humble and modest. We found for example from the interpreters, that they were continually apologizing that they weren't doing enough for the group because they couldn't speak English well enough. And yet they had no reason to apologize because they went all out in trying to make all of the provisions for all of our requests.

When we went to theatres and performances in the evening—Chinese people would see us coming and they would stand to the side and make way for us. Usually they would applaud as we went on into the building.

When we visited in their homes they took us in. Even though some of the houses were very primitive the people were happy to show us around and they were certainly pleased with the achievements that they have made in recent years. We found them proud of what they had, even though living conditions

were not as high as we know them in Canada.

I think these people love beauty. This was certainly evident in the job they are doing keeping up their parks and in maintaining their historic sights. I think they should be commended for this.

They love trees and these are certainly evident all through the cities. In recent years they have planted something like 8 million trees in Peking and three million in Shanghai. We also noticed quite a re-forestation program going on from the sides of a mountain as we went on the highway that took us to the great wall of China.

NO TIPPING

One thing is really striking—it stands out and I must give a lot of credit to the people in China—the complete honesty of such a tremendous number of people.

In our travels, we are usually accustomed to tipping. But in China we soon realized that we hurt their feelings if we left

money behind. We just couldn't tip anyone, because if we did and walked away, the money was returned at the following meal. It was returned to me as tour leader, and I had to try and find out who left the money.

We didn't see anyone begging in our three weeks' stay and certainly in the cities that we traveled, had there been any evidence of begging, I am sure that we would have run into it.

In our hotels we found there was no need to lock our rooms. We had valuable cameras sitting around, but no-one missed a thing. As a matter of fact, I found it difficult to throw things away.

After using up the contents of a razor blade dispenser, I left the dispenser, containing nothing but used blades in the bathroom. When I got on the train that night, a boy came charging over on a bicycle, from the hotel, three miles away, and delivered the blades safely to me. This was in Peking.

In the next city where we stayed, which was Nanking, I tried purposely to leave the blades. I dropped them in the waste paper basket. Again, before I boarded the train that night, a boy came charging over from the hotel and delivered the blades faithfully to me.

One of our fellows dropped a Canadian penny in the station in Peking, where masses of people walk back and forth—this was returned to the group. It was sometimes even embarrassing to the tour leader to have all these things returned. I finally had to get rid of my razor blades by tossing them out of a moving train window. I am still wondering today, if my name was on them, whether or not my used razor blades would come back to me in Canada.

HIGH MORAL STANDARD

The other point that really struck me, I think we could take lessons from these people's high moral standard. We saw absolutely no evidence of vice of any sort, even in the city of Shanghai. Some of our group were determined to take a look in every nook and every dark alley that they possibly could, but still they came back with the story—absolutely no evidence of any vice of any sort. It seems that these people do little,

or no drinking. There are no bars, there are no nightclubs, and yet you find that alcoholic beverages are sold everywhere, in most of the larger stores. You can buy them, but you must take them home if you want to drink them. We saw no gambling at all, and we asked the Chinese people about gambling and they said that they don't know of any gambling going on.

We questioned them on whether they grow any poppies for opium. They said the opium that they need for medicine, they import from other countries.

There was no evidence of prostitution and we were amazed at the puritanical manner in which the people live. I think one member of our group summed it up best when he said, "In other countries of the world we teach religion. The Chinese people live it."

TREATED LIKE ROYALTY

During all our stay, we were treated like kings. We were treated as though we were some people in a high government position, people who had come prepared to negotiate all types of deals. We certainly had plenty of banquets, one at least in every city where we stopped—and sometimes two and three if we stayed any length of time. (Continued in next issue)



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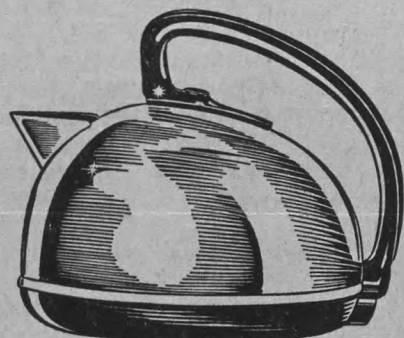
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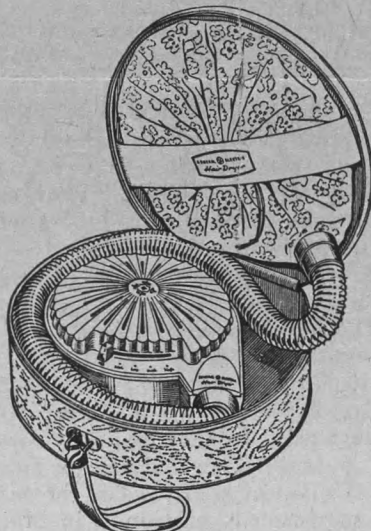
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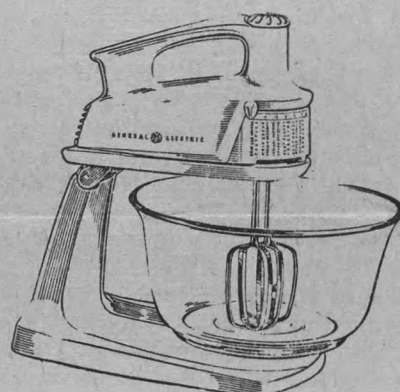
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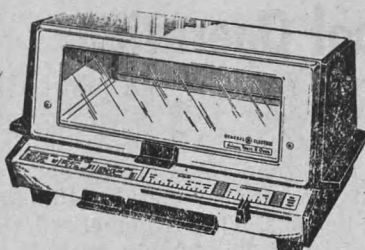
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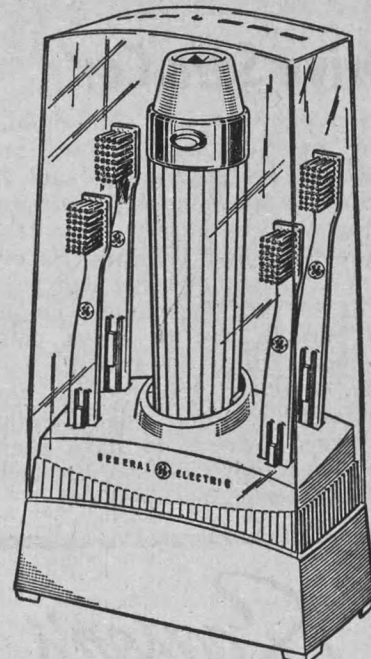
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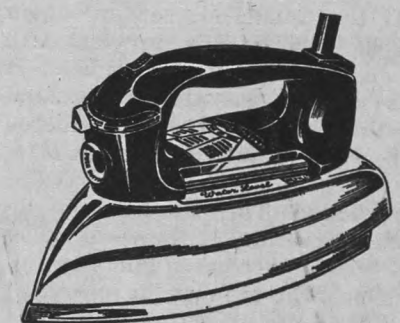
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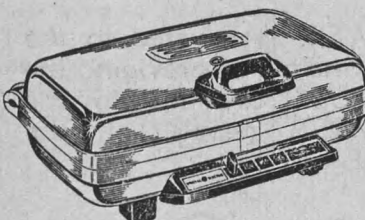
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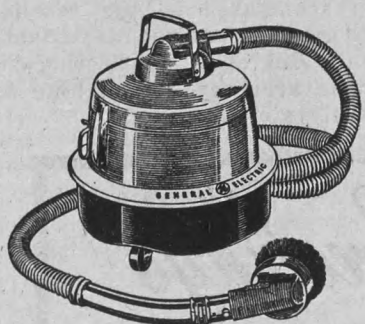
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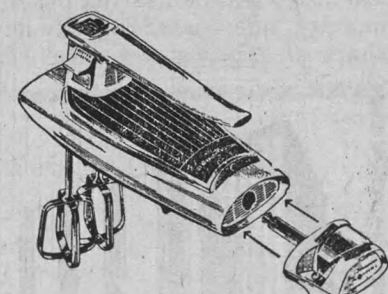
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